ing fifteen candidates for the Congressional Convention and the other four. Most of his followers were supplied with the first, and a majority sufficiently large to defeat Mr. Tinsdale's scheme were given the second. The result Was that of the 445 votes polled, his fitteen-delegate-power ticket received 318 (of which forty-five were "seratched" ballots) and his four-delegate-power ticket received 66 straight, thus leaving the opposition ticket with a vote of 61 (8 "seratched") without any standing in any event before the Congressional Convention. The following is the successful ticket: Delegates, John W. Jacouns, William H. Miller, John H. Seamen, George R. Deane, Jr.; alternates, James Snotgrass, George W. Bush lesse Nowman, William Freeman. Congressional-Richard M. Collard, Albert L. Hall, Charles H. Morgan, James H. Carson, Wash M. Haddock, A. Franklin Lawson, M. J. Rafferty, Jereniah Pangburn, George G. Milne, Joseph De hay, ir., George Cook, Franklin B Miller, John P. Rockefeller, Frank H. Smiley, John McCormick The first four names of the latter list were the only ones of the fifteen on the second ticket of the "regulars."

Xth DISTRICT.

Xth DISTRICT. There was only one ticket in the Xth District, and this was elected without a scratch. There were 238 votes east The delegates chosen to the State Convention and to the Congressional District Convention were the same persons. The delegates were uninstructed. They were supposed to voice the wish of the district. Others confirmed this view. Youce the wish of the district. Others confirmed this view. The ticket elected is as follows: State—Delegates, Ferdinand Edmand, Honry C. Botty, Feodore Lamprecht, David Mullen; alternates, General W. Krayzanowski, Charles Steinmuller, Frank Gassmann, Hermat, W.Thum, Congressional, Ferdinand Edman, Henry C. Botty, Feodore Lamprecht, David Mullen.

XIth DISTRICT. The primary election in the XIth District was held quietly at No. 107 West Thirty-fifth-st. The only special ident was the voting of many persons of character and standing who were enrolled last year, but who ordinarily ave taken no active part in such political matters. The Lave taken no active part in such political matters. The following ticket was elected without eppesition: State Delegates, Walter Howe, P. A. Johnson, George Riss, O. F. Schmidt; alternates, John J. Fresman, George B. Morris, Thomas C. Jarrott, M. W. Conper, Congressional Delegates, J. T. Van Remsscher, Horace Russell, James W. Hawes, E. R. Hamfton; alternates, James Corrigan, Thomas H. Brown, Henry A. Beatty, Halibarton Fales, Victor Description.

XIITH DISTRICE. The utmost harmony prevailed in the XIIth district, in which the Hilliard and Heimberger factions have himerto been sharply divided. Musicians were engaged for the occasion, and the time was passed in the singing of songs and in congratulations in the unanimity of the district. The friends of ex-Alderman George Hilliard appeared to have swallowed up their oponents. There were 453 votes east, all for the only ticket in the field. Mr Hillard said that President arthur was the favored Presidential candidate, and others confirmed this view. The delegates were uninstructed. Following 1s the ticket: Delegates to State Convention, Joseph Meyer, August Kolm, Fred. Bundstein; alternates. Stephen J. Tedford, August Braun. Charles S. Deller. Delegates to Convention, George W. Coffin, George B. Rigguns, William H. Buber.

XHITH DISTRICT. Only one licket was run in the XIIIth Dis-trict for both the State and Congressional delegates. There were about 250 votes cast. The delegates to the State Convention are Hugh Gardner, Frederick S. Gibbs, Anson G. McCook and John P. Windelph; alternates Clarence W. Meade, Bernard Cregan, Elljah M. Fishe Clarence W. Neade, Bernard Cregan, Finjin M. Fisher and Charles E. Gilbert. The delegation is divided. Messrs. McCook and Windelph are anti-Arthur, while Messrs. Gardner and Gibbs favor his nomination. The delegates to the XIth Congressional Listrict Convention are James Pearson, John Miller, Frank B. Lawrence and W. S. Waterhouse. They were requested to vote for General McCook as a delegate to the National Convention.

XIVTH DISTRICT. In the XIVth District there was but one ticket, which was made by a compromise between the two factions headed respectively by John R. Nugent and ex-Coroner John H. Brady. Four hundred and forty-three votes were polled. All the delegates are professedly for President Arthur. Those elected are: Ftate-delegates, John R. Nugent and John J. Brady; alternates, Paul Schnitzler and Fred. P. Doerr. congressional-delegates, Bruno W. Berger and James Pegnan; alternates, James D. Perris and John S. Phillips.

XVTH DISTRICT.

There was a contest, as usual, at the primary election in the XVth District. It was held at No. 352 West Thirty-Bith st. The number of votes polled was large. The successful ticket had at its head the words "Union, Harmony and Good Faith." It was composed of men who differ in their preferences for a Presidentially and date, but who are junited for Republican success. At the top of the defeated ticket was a steamboat and under this it read : " Our choice for President of the United States, Chester A. Arthur." The pains of John R. Lydecker was at the head of each ticket name lead the list of proposed delegates to the Congressional Convention on the defeated ticket. Just as the gressional Convention on the defeated ticket. Just as the
polls were closed, Patrica Kiernan and Richard Dwver,
the "watchers" for the opposing sides, got into an altercation and came to blows. They were quickly separated
by the police, of whom a large number were in attendance. Following is the ticket that was elected by a large
majority: State—Defegates, John R. Lydecker, M. L.
Hollister, J. E. M. Lordly, M.D., William M. Montgomery;
Alternates, Hosea Hingins, James Curnen, John Hauk,
Jacob Powle, Congressional—Defegates, John Frick,
Anthony W. Miller, Edmand C. Lee, E. T. Patterson;
Alternates, Daniel M. Rodnson, James C. Carlyle, Jacob
Lowenhaupt, Thomas Hamilton.
XVII H. DISTRICT.

There was a lively contest in the XVIth District. There were 450 voters registered, and these included some of the best known Republicans in the district. One ticket, claiming to be regular, was headed by Michael Cregan, who has for several years controlled the district. The pposition was headed by Henry Wilson, builder. If was anticipated that there might be trouble. and a platoon of police was detailed to preserve order. The election was held over a beer saloon, at No. 427 .The polis were open from 3 until 10 p. m. The stairs leading to the polling place were lined with police, and there was a squad in the room adjoining that containing the ballotin the room adjoining that containing the ballot-boxes. None were allowed to remain in the room-containing the ballot boxes except the inspectors, one person representing each side, and the police. As soon as the voter cast his ballot is left the room. Among those who voted the opposition ticket were Sherman Evarts, Entherfurd Stuyessant, Jackson S. Schuttz, ex-Alderman John Falconer and John D. Othwell. A large crowd congregated in the saloon and on the walk outside and awaited impatiently the result. When the votes were counted it was announced that the ticket headed by Michael Crezan had received 252 votes, to 133 for the opposition, giving the former a majority of 119. The result was halled with great cheering. The successful ticket is composed of the following: Delegates to the State Convention, Michael Cregan, Corneitus S. Conkins, Richard M. Lush; alternates, Joseph W. Cleary, Joseph A. Fisher, Colonel Thomas Raffierty. Delegates to the Xth Congressional Convention: Michael Cregan, William Tobin and Erastus B. Cowan. The delegation favors President Arthur. The ticket of the opposition was headed "Uninstructed." It was composed as follows: Delegates to the State Convention, Henry Wison, James Gilligon, Emil July; alternates, Oscar V. Chilborg, Charles Raumeister, John A. Trapp; delegates to the Congressional Convention: Henry Kupf, Theodore Cole, M. D., John W. Killeen.

WITH DISTR CT.

There was a decided contest in the XVIIth District. It was mainly a personal one, however, but the leaders were followed by such strong factions that the counting of the ballous showed an exceedingly small majority for the regular ticket. The faction opposing the regular ticket was led by Stephen N. Smonson and Albert Lee. They claimed that Frank Ethridge had sold out the old Independent Republican Club to the new or ganization, and their grievances were made additionally bitter when Mr. Ethridge refused to act as delegate with Mr. Simonson. They therefore put an opposition tickel in the field, which substituted Mr. Simonson's name for that of Mr. Ethridge, and Louis Brenner's instead of Robert Gordon's on the State ticket; and placed an entirely new list of delegates to placed an entirely new list of delegates to the congressional District Convention in the contest. There were only a few challenges, and they were mainly from the opponents of the regular ticket. The charges of Messrs. Simonson and Lee were met by counter-charges from Mr. Ethridge, which explained that the two men were fighting because they wanted to get control of the association. There were 890 votes cast out of a membership of 1,600. The following ticket was elected with the vote for the Individuals: Delegates to the State Convention, Richard J. Lewis 887; Frank Ethridge, 460; James W. Perry, 830; Robort Gordon, 476; alternates, J. H. Nesbitt, Robort Miller, Louis Wendel and F. C. Mennir. The delegates to the Congressional pistrict Convention were: Benjamin F. Finley. 476; Charles A. Fismmer, 479; Eben Demarcst, 480 and W. H. Maxwell, 471; alternates, W. Lowden, F. C. Upton, F. A. Coyle and S. M. Slater. The delegates will go to the convention uninstructed. With the single exception of Mr. Finley, they are personally in favor of Mr. Arthur. Mr. Finley inclines toward General Hawley, of Connecticut.

XVIIITH DISTRICT.

Two tickels were run in the XVIIIth District and a

Two tickets were run in the XVIIIth District and a brisk contest was expected. The opposition failed to make a strong showing at the polls. There was no bad feeling exhibited and nothing like the array of police fleemed necessary for the preservation of the peace in the XVIth District. The regular ticket was composed as follows: Delegates to the State Convention, John A. Stewart, Samuel J. Storrs, Paul Gauteri; alternates, Joseph P. Jardine, Joseph C. Jackson, Mark Cowen. Delegates to the Congressional Convention, James M. Turner, Etchard H. Nurent, Joseph C. Biglin, There were 372 votes cast and this ticket received 313. They flavor President Arthur. The opposition ticket was composed of the following delegates to the State Convention, W. P. Faterbrook, Robert Ellis, C. E. Bruer; internates, Horatio N. Merceith, Thomas F. Rightmire, George W. Bimpson, Delegates to the Xth Congressional District Convention, Stephen McDonough, John W. Reid, George Sustman, George Deltz, William McConnell, Robert Costello. This ticket received 59 votes. follows: Delegates to the State Convention, John A.

XIXTH DISTRICT. In the XIXth District only one ticket was in the field and a light vote was east, there being but 108 votes out of 1,108 enrolled. Every delegate and alternate was for Arthur. They are: State-Delegates, William H. Bellamy, Luther Horton, Joseph H. Meredith; Alternates, filbert R. Hawes, Edgar P. Hill, Francis A. Thayer, Congressional—Delegates, Alexander Martin, James Landen, John Reisenweber; Alternates: Freder-lek Mottet, Edwin P. Griffin, Samuel H. Randail.

XXTH DISTRICT. In the XXth District there was not the least indication one of these. Solon thought any opposition to the regular ticket decided upon in

caucus previous to the primary election. The vote cast was light and most of the votes that were recorded were put in the ballot-box in the evening. The delegates are strongly in favor of Arthur, with one exception. Herman Cantor, who was elected as delegate to the State Convention, professes himself to be in favor of Blaine. It is understood, however, that Mr. Cantor will not attend the convention, but will be represented by Henry C Perley, an advocate of the President's nomination. Following is the tieset elected: State Delegates, Solon B. Smith, Robert Betty and Herman Cantor: alternates, Bernard Schwartz, Willium A. Gans and Henry C. Perley. Congressional—Delegates, Charles Whitlock, Israel F. Fischer, Michael Goode, William Kellock, Louis Namosn, James Naser, Charles A. Adams, Jacob Waller, George B. Van brunt, Heury Lipaki and German Kahn.

XXIST DISTRICT. Cantor, who was elected as delegate to the State Conven-

XXIST DISTRICT. The interest in the XXIst District was shown by the polling of 959 votes. The primary was held at Marine Hall, No. 8 East Fifty-ninth-st. There were three tickets in the field. The "regular" ticket was as follows: Delegates to the State Convention, Theodore Roosevelt, Richard A. McCurdy, John F. Plummer, J. Lhinelander Dillon; alternates, Professor J. H. Van Amringe, John H. Hall, William H. Webb, James Palcott. Delegates to the Congressional Convention, Birdseye Blakeman, Francis C. Reed, Thomas C. Sloane, Joslah M. Fiske, William J. Findley, Edwin Einstein, Benjamin F. Beckel, Frederick D. Tappen, Henry J. Robinson, Benjamin Brewster, Isaac Olcott Rhines, Alfred R. Whitney, Newton C. Squires, Charles F. Fleming, Henry W. Curtis, Squires, Charles F. Fleming, Henry W. Curtis, To this ticket exceptions were taken, which resulted in an independent ticket as follows: State—Delocates, Theodore Boosevelt Joseph W. Harper, jr., Morris M. Budlong, Henry B. Barnes; alternates, Charles H. Woodruf, Floyd Clarkson, Frederick J. De Peyster, Clark Brooks, Congressional—William A. Pond, Frederick D. Tappen, Trasodore Seitzman, Thomas C. Stoane, Frank Reas, Samiel Jacoby, Chrk P. Cort, William W. Snotwell, James Stanier, William C. Davidson, Eugene Littaner, Harwood A. Pool, John J. Uker, John H. Johnson, George S. Hastings. The first ticket was understood to be for Arthur, The second was opposed to Arthur, Haine and Logan, and somewhat favorable to Edminds. A third ticket was orientated for a couple of hours in the morning, until the arrival of Charles A. Hess, who tore up all he could find of them. This was as follows: Delezates to the State Convention.—Charles A. Hess, Richard A. McCurdy, John F. Plummer, J. Rhinelander Dillon alternaces—Professor J. H. Van Amringe, John H. Hall, William H. Webb, James Talcott. Delegates to the Congressional Convention.—Birdseye Blakeman, Francis C. Reed, Thomas C. Sloane, Joshih M. Fiske, William J. Findley, Edwin Einstein, Bentamib F. Beckel, Frederick D. Tappen, Henry J. Robinson, Bentamin Brewster, Isaac Olcott thlues, Alfred R. Whitney, Newton C. Squires, Charles F. Fleming, Henry W. Curtis, During the day Judge Noah Davis, Carl Schurz and Joseph H. Choate dropped in to deposit their votes, teneral Grant lives in the district, but is not registered. Theodore Rooseveligame down from Alony on the afternoon train and spent the evening at the came to vote he deposited a regular ticket, and shortly afterward half a dozen placards like this ware postel on the walls:

"Frederick D. Tappan has voted the regular ticket. He was one to remain ticket, but had signed the latter repudiating it. When he came to vote he deposited a regular ticket and known its character as he does now." To this ticket exceptions were taken, which resulted in

had seen the ticket and known its character as he does now."

At seven o'clock, with 650 votes cast, the independents were 130 ahead. After that no tally was keot. The regulars made a desperate attempt to recover lost ground at night and partly succeeded, by obtaining a list from one of the supervisors of persons who had not voted. When the polls closed it was generally conceded that the independents had won the day. But the Arthur men were not downcast at all, since they had word the XXIII and XXIII Districts had been carried for Arthur, making the Congressional District sure. Louis C. Whiton, a supervisor, caused a commotion in the evening by charging John W. Totten, another supervisor, with furnishing a list of persons not veting to the machine men to be used in repeating. Totten, who has been employed in Elihu Root solice, indignantly denied that he had anything to do with repeating. A person giving his name as White, who attempted to vote, but refused to swear his name in when challenged, gave rise to this dispute. XXIID DISTRICT.

Any coniest that might have disturbed the XXIId District was prevented by a harmonious conference of the leading party-men on Wednesday evening, when a ticket was agreed upon by representatives of every pos ticket was agreed upon by representatives of every pos-sible faction. The preferences of the delegates chosen are for Arthur first and Edmunds serond choice. Although uninstructed, the delegation will be against Mr. Biane's nomination. The balloting went on without incident, only 179 votes being cast out of an enrolment of 740. The following ticket, with but few scratches, was elected: State-Dolegates, Alfred G. Nason, Joseph L. Pericy and J. C. Julius Laurischi, al-ternates, Edward Stephenson, Henry C. Robinson and Thomas F. Green. Compressional—Richard Kelly, John H. Gunner, Moritz Silberstein, A. W. Herriman, H. Laving-ston Young, Michael Mahen, William B. Johnson, James Donohue, James Jackson and Charles E. Quackenhash,

There was a lively fight in the XXIIId District Appraiser Ketchum is unmeasured forms and Captum Dayls, of the Ne fifth Precines, who was present with flitteen men, bad to interfere. The plant of the Crane men was to capture one at least of she delegates to the Congressional Convention who would net with the delegates from the XIXth district and make Appraiser Ketchum a delegate to Chicago. The counting of the vote had not been begun at 12:15 a. m. to-day. The Raymond ticket, which was probably elected, is as follows: Delegates, George B. Brown, William C. Keddy, 2 Darlid F. Porter, Ezra A. Tuttle; alternates: Jore Lyons, John D. Kunmey, Edward H. Phillips, Albert T. Hull, Congressional delegates: James A. Colvin, Henry Grasse, Edward Kendrick, John J. Brady; Grasse, Edward Kendrick, John J. Brady; This was the Crane ticket; State-Delegates, George B. Brown, Leroy B. Crane. Ashbel P. Fitch, Ezra A. Tuttle; alternates. J. Lyons, J. D. Kimmey, E. H. Phillips, Surges Dewey, Congressional—Delegates, James A. Colvin, Richard Taylor, Edward Kendrick, David Miller; a ternates, Samuel G. Hayter, Felix Julienik, Henry T. Pierce, Frank E. Purdy.

OUTLOOK IN THE CONGRESS DISTRICTS. The VIth Congressional District consists of the 1st, Vth and 1Xth Assembly Districts. The action of the IXth Assembly District Convention will probably have no effect upon the election of delegates to Chicago. All the fifteen delegates chosen are probably favorable to President Arthur, except Mr. Collard, though it is not intended that the delegates to the National Convention to be chosen by them shall be instructed for any candidate. All the delegates chosen in the 1st and Vih Districts are also for Arthur. It is the intention of the fifteen delegates to attend the Congressional Convention to-night. Their credentials, they feel certain, will be rejected. They will then retire and organize a separate convention at the Eleecker Building.

and elect two delegates to Chicago.

The majority of the delegates to the VIIIh Congressional District are in favor of President Arthur's nomination. The VIIth Assembly District, which sends an equal number of delegates with the 11d and 111d districts combined, will favor the nomination of John D. Lawson, a strong Arthur man, as delegate to the National Convention. Mr. Lawson and Charles N. Taintor will undoubtedly be chosen as the delegates to Chicago. Guy R. Pelton is named as the probable choice of the convention for Presidential Elector. The IId Assem-

by District delegates are said to favor Denis Shea as a delegate to the National Convention.

The VIIIth Congressional District, which is made up of the IVth, Vith and VIIIth Assembly Districts, holds its

THE CRUISE OF THE JEANNETTE DANENHOWER'S STORY OF THE VOYAGE.

MR. COLLINS'S SENSITIVENESS-THE CHOKING OF NEWCOMB-AMBLER'S JOURNAL.

Washington, April 18 .- The examination of Lieutenant Danonhower was resumed this morning be-fere the sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, investigating the loss of the Jeannette The witness said that in the water Licutenant Chipps's boat was inferior to the others, but was more easily hauled on the ice. He thought there was a difference of 100 miles between the places where the De Long party and the Melville party landed. He rehearsed the story of the landing, and said it was practically impossible for De Long to land where witness did, because the mast of the captain's boat was broken in the gale and his boat drifted more than the boat in which witness was. He He thought the other boats were not provided with them because the captain expected the three boats would keep together, and that one set of instruments would do for the entire party.

error? A .- That is a matter of judgment. The boat compasses were very heavy-weighing between five and

Witness was unable to get any definite location with the prismatic compasses. He knew that Dunbar, Collins and Newcomb were opposed to putting the ship into the ice. Soon after the ship was put into the lead he had heard them complain about it and had said to them : "If we succeed it will be a grand thing and if we fail people will say we were faolish. You didn't doubt the captain's judgment at Mare Island, and it is too late now." Witness said his own opinion on the wisdom of the course was governed greatly by subsequent events. If he had been in charge he would have entered the lead, explored it and then got out. "He would have learned the condition of the ice and explored other leads. There was great danger, of course, that the fee would se in on the ship, but the chances must be taken if it was desired to get to the north.

Q. Did you state to Jackson that you thought entering the lead was a grave mistake and caused the failure of the

expedition! A.-I may have.

Mr. Collins, witness said, objected to being stripped and examined by the ship's surgeon. He said it was all tom. foolery. Mr. Collins was sensitive and had never been accustomed to such examinations. Witness thought, Mr. Dunbar and Mr. Newsomb were also opposed to it. He, himself, was willing to submit to being stripped, although disliking it. Mr. Melville had once said to him when he asked to go to Balun: "It will never be said that Melville was afraid to go anywhere." His anawer was: "It ought not be said that Melville took advantage of infor-mation that Danenhower had obtained, and went himself." Witness had said that he would fight to self." Witness had said that he would fight to
the bitter end the placing of Melville in charge
of the boat in which he was. He would have fought the
captain's right to do so in the civil courts. De Long was
dead, however, and he had no further fight to make. He
deemed it nujust that he should be put under Melville,
although he was on good persons! terms with the latter.
Mr. McAdoo—is there not always more or less antagonism between the line and staff of the Navy?
Witness said there was, very often. In reply to Mr.
Curris, the witness said there was, of course, strength in
union, but added that there was union on the Jeannette
expedition and he helieved strength late. expedition and he believed strength also.

THE NATURE OF COLLINS'S WORK.

Upon cross-examination Lieutenaut Danenhower said that the object of the Jeannette expedition, as he under stood it, was to explore Wrangell Land and as much of the Siberian and Polar oceans as possible. It was Mr. Bennett's idea that the expedition should go by way of Bearing Strait, and in taking that route Captain De Long acted under orders. Mr. Cellins had photographic appa-ratus with him on the Jeannette but he had no developer. and did not know how to make a developer therefore he could not make negatives. As a matter of fact he made no negative from which a print could be taken. In America before the departure of the expeditaken. In America before the departure of the expedi-tion Mr. Collins provided, or saw to providing, many of the scientific instruments for the expedition, among them thermometers, bureaucters, and a pendulum. He did not, however, have his thermometers compared with any standard in America before taking them north. Some time in the course of the first whiter he took the mean of thereen of his thermometers and established a standard of his own. It was his intention to compare this standard white a true standard upon his return, and thus ascertain what correction should be applied to his thero-metrical observations. All of his thermometers, however, were lost or broken after the sinking of the slip, so that if the records had been saved there would have been no There was a lively fight in the XXIIId District between the Raymond and Crane factions. The voting was heavy all day, 465 votes having been polled up to six o'clock. At 10 o'clock there were in the neighborhood of 100 men in the lines and the inspectors of election decided that they should have the privilege of voting. The total number of votes cast was 861 according to the tally list, but there were 867 ballots in the box. After 9 o'clock the Crane men challenged nearly every vote. Frank Eaymond denounced this as a conspiracy to drive men away from the polis and threatened to have the challengers arrested. There were several violent formal altereations. We R. Sponar denounced formal altereations. There were several violent formal altereations. The plan of the crane men was to capture one at least of she delegates to the Congressional Convention who would act that the latter's observations were all wrong the time that the latter's observations were all wrong the time that the latter's observations were all wrong the time that the latter's observations were all wrong the company of the strip because the control of the work. The plan of the Crane men was to capture one at least of she delegates to the Congressional Convention who would act.

improvised a book for the purpose on or an English log book. Mr. Collins had other books, among them a very large one in which witness understood he kept a private journel. Mr. Collins had on one occasion told witness that he had a history of the expedition. Witness never saw that book after the sinking of the ship. Mr. Collins had been more intimate with witness than he had a bistory of the expedition. Witness never saw that book after the sinking of the ship. Mr. Collins had been more intimate with witness than a with any olicer officer on the ship, except, perhaps, Mr. Newcomb. Mr. Collins had never told witness that he had been deprived of writing material, and as a matter of fact witness did not believe he even had been.

The demeanor of Captain De Long toward the other officers was at first very cordinal. Afterward, as he began to feel the responsibilities of his position, he became more reserved and self-contained. He always treated the other officers, however, with perfect courtesy. After what was known as "The Bear Hunt,"—when witness and other officers left the ship in chase of a bear and were absent from regular inspection. The captain issaed an order forbidding officers to go away from the ship without leave. Mr. Collins thought this order was directed against him and manifested feeling about it. He told witness that there was a combination of naval officers against him. As a matter of fact there was no such combination and witness told Collins so. Mr. Collins, however, at that time, began a policy of non-interourse with the other officers. For a while he did not speak to any one. The relations between the other officers were generally cordial. "Very harmonious indeed." There was no regular deck watch kept by the officers of the Jenametic, but there was always a supervisory watch. The only neglect or negligence that witness could think of as shown in the course of the expedition related to the arrangements for extinguishing an accidental fre. Witness though the course of the expedition related to th

THE DISCIPLINE NOT TOO SEVERE. The discipline enforced by Captain De Long was not in witness's opinion unduly severe; and the captain was very kind to every one on board. The formalities, however, which it was necessary to observe before going away which it was necessary to observe before going away from the ship on any short excursion were unnecessarily troublesome and vexalious. Up to the end of cirateen months after the ship left San Francisco not a man on board had been punished. When it was necessary for Captain De Long to reprimand an officer—as he twice reprimanded witness—it was done privately. The captain was particularly considerate. In the course of his term of service, witness had been on twelve different vessels. There was less disagreement on board the Jeannette than on namy of the other eleven ships in which he had served. This was one largely to the discipline enforced by Captain De Long. There were no court-martials on the Jeannette, but

Melville to avoid giving offence to Mr. Collins thereafter. In Mr. Danenhower's opinion Mr. Collins's talk to Captain DeLong, for which he was suspended, was disrespectful and insubordinate. The suspension of Mr. Collins did not affect the regularity of the meteorological observait. Captain DeLong always exercised his authority with firmness, but with justness and fairness. The captain's refusal to place witness on duty when he requested it, he thought at the time was based on personal reasons, but now he thought it merely a mistake in judgment.

EXTRACTS FROM AMBLER'S JOURNAL. A part of the journal of Dr. Ambler, stating that he con dered Lieutenant Danenhower likely to break down at any time, was put in evidence to show that DeLong's ac tion was based on the surgeon's advice. Lieutanant Danenhower said he had once told Dr. Ambler that he was in good health, and that if he broke down he would

costained in it.

"Sunday, 9th October, 1881.—Vesterday without food, except the alcohol; the captain spoke of giving the men option to day of making their way as best they could; that he could not keep up. This occurred in the morning when we had made two miles that we had to retrace. I told him if he gave in I took command, and that no one should leave him as long as I was alive. I then suggested that we send two men ahead to try and make the settlement; and that we make the best of our way with the rest of our party. This was done. Ninderman and Noros, are ahead. God give them aid. The captain gave me the option of going ahead myself, but I thought my duty required me with him and the main body for the present. Lee is about broken down. Alexie has shot three grouse by God's aid, and we will have something to eat.

Wednesday, October 12, 1881.—We have been without food since Sunday except one ounce of alcoholone drachin of glycerine yesterday and to-day. We have made no progress since Monday up to 3 oclock, wind and snow masinst us. We have been lying in hollow in the river bank.

October 18, 1881.—Alexie died last night of exhaustion Sunday, 9th October, 1881.—Yesterday without food,

October 18, 1881.—Alexie died last night of exhaustion

bank.

October 18, 1881.—Alexie died last night of exhaustion from hunger and exposure."

On October 20, 1881, Dr. Ambier wrote the following to "Edward Ambier, Esq., Markham P. O., Fauquier County, Va."

"MY DEAR BROTHER: I write these lines in the faint hope that by God's merelful providence they may reach you all at home. I have myself now very little hope of surviving. We have been without food for nearly two weeks, with the exception of four ptarmigans, amongst eleven of us; were a growing weaker, and for more than a week have had no food. We can barely manage to get wood enough now to keep warm, and in a day or two that will be passed. I write to you all—my mother, sister, brother Cary, and his wife and family—to assure you of the deep love I new and have always borne you. If it had been God's will for me to have seen you all again, I had hope do once more. My mother knows how my heart has been bound to hers since my earliest years. God bless her on earth, and prolong her life in peace and comfort. May His blessing rest upon you all. As for myself, I am resigned and how my head in submission to the Divine will. My love to my sister and brother Cary, God's blessing on them and you. To all my friends and remainos, a long farewell. Let the Howards know I thought of them to the last, and let Mrs. Pegram also know that she and her nieces were continually in my thoughts. God in His infinite mercy grant that these lines may reach you. I write them in full faith and confidence in the help of our Lord Jesus Christ. Your loving brother, J. M. Ambler."

AN LEWARD TERN IN PRICES.

AN UPWAED TURN IN PRICES.

THE NEWS FROM LIVERPOOL EXCITES THE CHICAGO

GRAIN MARKET.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, April 18.-Will wheat do to buy or

sell I Have the "snorts" covered, or is the market well oversold i These are some of the conundrums which will lend interest to the proceedings about the wheat and corn pit to-morrow. A crowd of operators were on the floor this morning shortly after nine. The cubic dispatches, when posted, attracted more than usual attention. There when posted, attracted more than usual attention. There was a complete change in their tone. For months the traders who have taken the trouble to look at these official messages posted every morning by the secretary's employes have seen that wheat at Liverpool was "weak" or "dull" or ,," without inquiry," and that in corn "not much was doing." The "very much better inquiry," on this purpolary's heard, was a place. better inquiry "on this merning's board was a pleasant surprise to the "buils." It alarmed the "bears" a little, two, and the alarm was not decreased by this message:
"Weather in England very cold." The markets, under
these incentives, and especially these higher and better
cable dispatches, opened at a considerable advance.
Wheat for May, which closed has night at \$3.3 cents, hegan this morning at \$5.3 cents and soid up to \$7.3 cents.
May corn started '2 cent higher and soid up to \$7.2 cents.
The temper in all the grain pits was "builtsh,"
and the "shorts" were auxious. The trading was indiscruminate and without special feature at the opening. Alf
the big operators who have been "cutting" the
figure of lato "stood in." But there
were no table transactions up to eleven. The
buying was by the scores of little "chorts," the soiling
apparently by the scores of little "longs" who had taken too, and the alarm was not decreased by this message :

52's, May pork to \$16'80.

The "shorts" and "bears," however, do not take any comfort from this. The latter class are even more alarmed about the advance than the "buils" are sangaine of it. The weather is almost certain to eat a big fluxe. With snow in the Northwest, or with even bad weather.

AN ALLEGED FAITH CURE IN OHIO.

A MINISTER'S WIFE STRANGELY CURED OF FATAL

LUNG DISEASE IN A FEW MOMENTS. CLEVELAND, April 18 .- A wonderful faith sure is reported from Clyde, Ohio. Mrs. W. H. Painter, a minister's wife, has been miraculously cured. Her com-plaint was of the lungs, accompanied by general debility and frequent recurrences of a most distressing sick-headnel.e, which caused her prostration for days at a time. For many years the doctors have asserted that one of her lungs was entirely gone and one year ago, while living in Brooklyn Village, her remaining lung became so much af-fected that for many weeks her life was despaired of. Since then she has been living at Fredericktown, where she was again prostrated with a severe illness, five or six weeks ago. As soon as Mrs. Painter railied slightly she was taken to the home of her daughter, at Clyde, seemingly more dead than alive. The change did not seem to bring much benefit, and for several weeks she had remained much prestrated, being able to sit up only a few minutes each day. Among the few persons admitted to see her were the Rev. G. W. Ball and his wife, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who encouraged her with the hope that there was yet power in faith in the Lord to raise one as weak as she. Grasping tals hope, it was made the sub-ject of special prayer for several days, until last Tuesday morning, when reading in her Testament, she found a passage which confirmed her faith in the fullest degree. A few minutes later she was impressed with the thought that the work was done. She rose and went rejoicing through the house, shouting "Glory to God for His won-derful manifestations of goodness?" The news of such an mountain occurrence suread rapidy and caused a decided

long since suspended one of its members. When it became evident that the action thus taken was unfair and unjust, a resolution was passed exculpating the member and censuring themselves—a censure that was richly deserved. The present is a case of a gentleman who was expedied from a club without a word or a moment of notice. He woke up one morning and found he was no longer a member of the club, and the information came through a defanatory notice of that exputation printed in one of the morning papers. Some few hours afterward he received from the secretary of the club as official notification of the fact. There was no explanation of the cause for thus action in writing or otherwise.

Mr. Loubat comes here under possibler chromatances. He is absolutely atone. Against him are marsaised the wealth and the social influence of the entire Union Cub that he will—the Union Cub can, strictly according to law, expel him all over again. The question is whether or not Mr. Loubat has any rights which the Union Club is bound to resject. The other side cay he has not. We say be has.

The sectial influence I speak of has been brought to bear.

or not Mr. Loubat has any rights which the Union Club is bound to respect. The other side say he has not. We say he has.

The social influence I speak of his been brought to bear both directly and indirectly. It was said that no counsel in good standing would venture to defend his case, because society would close its doors against the rash inwyer who did so; society would not hivite him to dine. Mr. Loubat's choice of counsel was, therefore, indired to those who had already had dinners enough. The reason for this expulsion is not positively known. A private conversation in which it is true that the plaintiff used language which he should not have used had something to do with it. The language was used in an inguarded moment: but, used in a private conversation, it was not an off-nece either against public morals or club morals. The offence came when the inaguage was made public. Out of this grew a heated personal controversy. This was done by lienry Turnbull, the other man in the quarrel. He was a favorite in the Union Club and at one time a pet in society. When the quarrel began the Union Club and society ranged themselves on his side. Many of the Governing Committee participated in the quarrel, so that when it came to the attention of the Governing Committee, a number of these secutionen were principals in the affair. The result was that a member was expelled, who, on any possible theory of human conduct, was the lighter offender.

and were committed to a resolution to compass Air Lou-bat's expulsion.

The Union Ciub is an unincorporated association of gen-tlemen. It is not a religious body, nor is it organized for the hignest and most sensitive moral purposes. It is founded noninly for social and gamine purposes. It is found to will look at the constitution you will see that games of chance are an important feature in the club's design, and that much thought and sonce are given to their proper regulation. There is a power of expulsion, as in other clubs, and it is vested in the Governing Commuttee. In a recent decision given by your associate, Judge Lawrence, in a much weaker case than the present one, the law in this matter of expulsion has been set down in a manner that invites your earlier confidence. If de-clares substantially that when a charge is brought against a member of an unincorporated association, and expul-sion is fare-stread, the inculpated member must have. do, or for venting ideas or walking afoot, or keeping questionable company; the Court has no power to review here. For obvious reasons the law cannot measure the qualifications of a man for membership. We are not here to question the power of the Union Cinb to excel one of its members. What we do say is that the club must notly a member that his expulsion is mooted. They must let him know what the evidence is against him, and if a sub-committee has made an investigation and has submitted a report, the nature of that report must be communicated. A committee cannot sit with closed doors and before they are opened again expel a man.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CLUB. The constitution of the club declares that two-thirds of the Governing Committee can expel a man for conduct not in violation of the rules, but improper and prejudicial to the club. According to any reasonable construction of the constitution two-thirds of the Governing Committee means two-thirds of its twenty-four members, or sixteen. The other side say that members two-thirds of quorum of the actual members. In this case there were twenty actual members. Where does that lead to? There might, fireen vacancies in the committee instead of four, as at the time whereof we are speaking. That would leave after active members of the committee. A quorum would he five members of the committee. A guorum would be five, and two thirds of that cumber could expei a man. Could there be a more affocious proposition f. Here four men men would have the privileges of 1.500 in their keeping. Or course, the constitution will not bear this reading. The changes that have been made in it show what is the meaning infonded. In the constitution of 1874, it states that two-thirds of a meeting can expel, apit that a quorum is not less than thirden. When this was changed, and instead of two thirds of a meeting, two-thirds of the Governing committee was substituted, I say that whoever inspired that change did not mean to make expansion easier; they meant to make it harder. I believe that these views are scouted and succrete at 0y members of the Governing Committee, as indeed they have scouted and which my friends cannot laugh down. Now in regard to the question of notice and hearing. As I said before, the Hutainson case was a much weaker case than this. There they did go through the motions of a trial. The committee cited the accused person to appear and answer retrain specified marges. He came before them and was permitted to say all he wanted to say. Then came additional testimony. A proposition to inform Mr. Hutch inson of it was voted down and be was expelled. One of your associates, Your Honor, says it was no trial, and that Mr. Hritchinson was just as much a member the day after as the day before this action, On May 25, the Governing Committee of the Union of John Smith—you will excuse me, Mr. Robinson, using so common a name; i do not know the proper one—and when it was over I understand that, together with defauntory matter, the vote was committee of the Union of John Smith—you will excuse me, Mr. Robinson, using so common a name; the new thought of the members of the governing Committee of the Union of John Smith—you will excuse me, Mr. Robinson, using so common a name; they do something which called nor suspension or expulsion. But like any bodies directed in a little brief authority, t tembers of the committee. A quorum would be fived two thirds of that number could expel a man. Cou The VIIIn Congression (February 1988). The substitute of the street of the substitute of the substitut

MR. LOUBAT'S EXPULSION.

THE UNION CLUB SUIT ON TRIAL AT LAST.

MR. CHOATE SAYS THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNING COMMITTEE WAS HEREGULAR—SECRETARY KING ON THE STAND.

The suit which J. F. Loubat began against the Union Club nearly two years ago came to trial in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. Justice Van Vorst was on the bench. Mr. Loubat's expulsion from the Union Club occurred on May 25, 1882, and was a sequel to a quarred with Henry Turnbull, another member of the club. There were eighteen members of the Governing Committee, the should read it. [Objecter which with the present, and the vote was fourteen to four for expulsion. Satisfied that the action of the club could not stand in law, Mr. Loubat instituted proceedings two months later. Mr. Choate appeared to present his case, and T. T. Shearmon, another member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, was associated with him. James C. Carter and E. Randolph Robinson appeared for the club, Oliver K. King, secretary of the ciub, was present and was called as the first witness. Herman R. LeRoy, Samuel P. Blagden, and other members of the club, Oliver K. King, secretary of the ciub, was present and was called as the first witness. Herman R. LeRoy, Samuel P. Blagden, and other members of the club, Oliver K. King, secretary of the ciub, was present and says and the case of the plaintiff, and spoke about an hour and a half. He said in substance:

Mr. Choate opened the case for the plaintiff, and spoke about an hour and a half. He said in substance:

There is one club in the city which does not permit its affairs to be discussed in a public way, that not looks supposed one of its members of the club one with a public way, that not looks supposed one of its members of the club, one of the member of the club of the club one with a blood of case of the club, one of the club of the club one with the case of the club, of the club of the club one with the club of the clu

Mr. Choate concluded by recapitulating the three points enumerated heretofore-namely, that the vote was not sufficient for expulsion; that Mr. Leubat had no notice; and that at leastone of the fourteen voters for expulsion was biassed by reason of his personal relations with Mr. Turnbull.

TESTIMONY OF SECRETARY KING. After recess Oliver N. King, the secretary of the club, was called to the stand. He is tall and finelooking, with black hair tinged with gray, He wears eye-glasses. He said that he had been a member of the Governing Committee for sixteen years and for fifteen years had been secretary of

wears to see the same in the finite fund. Cub is bound to raspect. The social influence I speak of hus been brought to bears bein directly and indirectly will close at the doors against the rash in way were who did so; society would not invite him to did. Mr. Loubat's choice of counties are nough. The reason for time expulsion is not positively known. A private conversate station in which it is true that the planning used language which he should not have used has manufacted moment but, used in a private conversation, it was not an offered earnew when the language was made poule. Out of him but, used in a private conversation, it was not an offered earnew when the language was made poule. Out of him society ranged tonese the rangular public nortals or club morals. The offered came when the language was made poule. Out of him society. When the quarred began the Union Chia and associety ranged tonese the club and at one time a pet in society. When the quarred began the Union Chia and society ranged tonese the club and at one time a pet in society. When the quarred began the Union Chia and society ranged tonese threat of human coultar, was the higher and the control of the second sould not have which I desire to draw your Honor's attention. The first is that the pretended expulsion of Mr. Loubst was accomplished without the number of votes being cast required by the constitution. In the second place, he was accomplished without the number of votes being cast required by the constitution. In the second place, he was appealed to the volume of the second was departed without the number of votes being cast required by the constitution, the supposition of the foreign and the state of the control of the foreign were considered that the former who voted against Mr. Loubst constitute two birds of the foreign were considered that t

n club acquaintance of Mr. Turnbull. I knew him as I knew him hundred other men.

Q — Did you not act as his friend in a controversy pending between hun and Mr. Loubat? A.—No. I learned of the quarrel afterward. I had taken no part in it.

Mr. Chonic- Did you know of a circular detamatory to

ing between him and Mr. Loubat! A.—No. I learned of the quarred afterward. I had taken no part in it.

Mr. Choate—Dad you know of a circular detamatory to the plaintil!

Mr. Robinson—I object to the word defamatory.

Mr. Choate—Complimentary, then?

The Witness—I knew of the circular and read a copy of it. I had nothing to do with its preparation. My first knowledge of it was through John II. Hunter, who told me it was in process of preparation. In the done, two or three conversations with Mr. Hunter, I do not reacenber that I had any with either Mr. Belmont or Mr. Travers. The circular was distributed in the ordinary way. They were brought into the club by those who had prepared them, and put into the members' boxes. I had not read the circular in manuscript. I may have read one of the letters. The letter from Mr. Loubat to Mr. Turnbuil, dated May 9, was handed me by James Kernocham with the remark that I had better read it. I sarried a letter from Mr. Turnbuil of Mr. Loubat. (Letter shown.) That is it Mr. Turnbuil to Mr. Loubat. (Letter shown.) That is it Mr. Turnbuil to Mr. Loubat. (Letter shown.) That is it Mr. Turnbuil to Mr. Loubat. (Letter shown.) That is it Mr. Turnbuil to Mr. Loubat. (Letter shown.) That is it Mr. Turnbuil to Mr. Loubat. (Letter shown.) That is it Mr. Turnbuil to Mr. Loubat. (Letter shown.) That is it Mr. Turnbuil to Mr. Loubat. (Letter shown.) That is it Mr. Turnbuil to Mr. Loubat. (Letter shown.) That is it Mr. Turnbuil to Mr. Loubat. (Letter shown.) That is it Mr. Turnbuil to Mr. Loubat was mr. I had to do with it! (Objected to). Who is Mr. Belmont had to do with it! (Objected to). Who is Mr. Belmont had to do with it! (Objected to). Who is Mr. Belmont had to do with it! (Objected to). Who is Mr. Belmont had to do with it! (Objected to). Who is Mr. Belmont had to do with it! (Objected to). Who is Mr. Belmont had to do with it! (Objected to). Who is Mr. Belmont had to do with it! (Objected to). Who is Mr. Belmont had to do with it! (Objected to). Who is Mr. Belmont had to do with it!

day at 10:30 a.m. RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSING JEWELS.

The case was adjourned at this point until Mon-

Mrs. Sallie A. Rocbling some time ago purchased a pair of diamond ear-rings, worth \$2,000, from Tiffany & Co., and subsequently sent them to the firm for repairs. She paid the charges, arranging that the jewels should be sent to her by express. The firm transmitted the sar-rings by the Adams Express Company. They were lost. The express company threw the blame upon